

WARNED TO EVADE PROCESS SERVERS

Evidence Before Senate
Bribery Investigation
Committee.

TELL OF TALK WITH "GOVERNOR"

Both Deneen and Yates Deny
That They Ever Had Any Such
Conversation—Witness Spe-
cific Regarding Matter
of Money Being
Mentioned.

Springfield, Ill., April 25.—C. F. Wiehe, brother-in-law of Edward Hines, of Chicago, a lumberman, today admitted before the Senate bribery investigation committee that Hines sent him on a midnight mission to the Grand Pacific Hotel in Chicago in an effort to have W. H. Cook and William O'Brien, Minnesota lumbermen, evade Cook county process servers, at the time the charges that bribery was used in the election of William Lorimer to the United States Senate were first published in May, 1910.

Wiehe's statement followed the testimony of W. H. Cook, of Duluth, who, it was brought out, had written a threatening letter to Hines. Wiehe corroborated some of Cook's statements, but denied the pungent part of his charges.

Cook declared that he was in a room at the Grand Pacific Hotel in Chicago on May 26, 1909, with William O'Brien and Edward Hines, when Hines telephoned to some one called "Governor" at Springfield.

During this alleged telephone conversation by Hines, Cook said that Hines declared to the "Governor" that he was ready to take the next train to Springfield, with all the money necessary to effect William Lorimer's election to the United States Senate. Lorimer's election occurred later that same day.

M. B. Coan, investigator for the committee, testified that he had interviewed William O'Brien in Duluth, within the last week, and that O'Brien told him the same story as Cook, only differing in that O'Brien said the impression that former Governor Richard Yates was on the Springfield end of the telephone.

Wiehe said on cross-examination that Hines was with O'Brien and Cook at the Grand Pacific Hotel on May 26, 1909, holding a business conference.

Denial From Deneen.

Following the recital of Cook before the investigating committee, Governor Charles S. Deneen issued a statement in which he declared that he had never at any time held such a conversation with Wiehe.

Former Governor Yates also denied that he ever had any such conversation with Hines as that related by Cook.

Wiehe stated to the committee that he, although not in the room when Hines got the Springfield call, understood that Hines talked to William Lorimer.

Wiehe testified that on May 26, 1909, Hines returned to Chicago from Washington at 8:30 o'clock in the morning. Hines went direct to the Continental and Commercial National Bank. Wiehe said that he did not go to the bank with Hines, but arranged for the latter to meet Cook and O'Brien at the Grand Pacific Hotel at 11 o'clock. The Minnesota men were to confer regarding the Virginia and Rainey Lake Lumber Company, in which they were stockholders, and of which Hines was president.

Wiehe said that Hines had "put in" several telephone calls to Springfield on that day, but he did not know whom Hines was calling. Hines at a previous hearing testified that he talked with Governor Deneen on that morning from the Continental and Commercial National Bank.

Cook to-day declared that he answered the telephone in his room at the Grand Pacific when the call came for Hines.

"I understood the central girl to say: 'Here's Governor or the Governor at Springfield for Mr. Hines,'" testified Cook. "I then turned to the conversation as he remembered it, as follows: "Hines took the receiver out of my hand, and he spoke in the phone. He asked, 'Hello, hello, hello. Hello, is this you, Governor?' he said; well I just left President Taft and Senator Arthur C. Benson in Washington. Now they tell me that under no consideration shall Hopkins be returned to the Senate. Now, I will be down on the next train. Don't leave anything undone. I will be down on this next train, prepared to furnish all the money that is required. Now, don't stop at anything, don't leave anything undone. I will be down on the next train, or words to that effect; repeated it over three or four times."

Money Mentioned.

Cook was specific regarding the matter of money being mentioned, and on cross-examination repeated the same part of the conversation. On this same part of the Grand Pacific Hotel conversation by Hines, Wiehe testified: "Why, the conversation was substantially or practically as follows: 'I have just talked with the Governor and he has promised to do anything I ask. He assures me he will do what you ask. You know the administration wants. Now, leave no stone unturned to be elected. I will get down to Springfield if necessary in the morning,' and when he got through talking he turned to the people in the room and said, 'I have just been talking to Senator Lorimer.'"

Wiehe stated that he, Cook, O'Brien, Isaac Baker and Hines were present at the time. Almost a year later, according to both Cook and Wiehe, Cook and O'Brien were again at the same hotel. The Lorimer story was then being printed in the Chicago newspapers.

Cook testified that Wiehe came to him and O'Brien at midnight, saying that Hines declared that process servers were looking for the Minnesota

CALLS FOR RIGID INQUIRY

Investigation of Alleged "Political Machine" Object of Saunders Resolution.

[Special to The Times-Dispatch.] Washington, D. C., April 25.—The determination to investigate the alleged "political machine" built up through appointments of postmasters behind the action of the House Committee on Expenditures in the Post-Office Department, which to-day decided to order a favorable report upon the resolution of Representative Saunders, demanding a rigid investigation of the work of various postmasters throughout the country.

The House Committee, beginning an investigation of the Post-Office Department in general, will now inquire specifically into the questions as asked in the Saunders resolution: "Are postmasters devoting their full time to the discharge of official duties?"

"How many postmasters named by postmaster-general Hitchcock are using their positions to further the interests of the Republican party?" "What percentage of postmasters are chairmen of political clubs, and how many of them are campaign stump speakers?"

"Is it true that at many offices the postmaster holding the title of postmaster seldom comes around, leaving the work to subordinates?"

"Why does the Post-Office Department discontinue and remove post-offices without consulting the interests of the communities served?"

The resolution recently introduced by Mr. Saunders declares that there is a need of an investigation of all such questions. He declares that he has personal knowledge of cases where postmasters have been such in name only. They are political devices, and regard their offices as sinecures, to be held only as long as they can.

The committee will make a few changes in the phraseology of the Saunders resolution, but when it is formally reported to the House tomorrow it will be sufficiently comprehensive to bring about a full examination of the relation of postmasters to politics, and vice versa.

P. H. MCG.

EARNINGS OF U. S. STEEL

Quarterly Report for Period Ending March 31 Is Issued.

New York, April 25.—The quarterly report of the United States Steel Corporation for the period ending March 31 last, issued to-day, shows earnings of \$2,519,202 and net earnings of \$2,091,517. The gross figures are considerably higher than those for the same quarter and \$27,616,870 in the corresponding quarter of 1910. They are also higher than those for the same quarter in 1909, which were \$2,221,248.

Because of the low earnings and various heavy expenditures, including dividends, interest, etc., the surplus net income for the quarter is reduced to \$31,155, as against \$11,552,531 in March of last year.

All the outgoing officers were re-elected at to-day's meeting, with the exception of Vice-President W. B. Dickson, who was re-elected by acclamation and whose successor was not named. The regular quarterly dividends of 1 3/4 per cent. on the preferred stock of the corporation, amounting to \$12,655,700, were declared.

MADE BY ROOSEVELT

Former President Makes Plan on Behalf of an Ex-Chief Post Office Inspector.

Washington, D. C., April 25.—Theodore Roosevelt called to the aid of the Chief Post Office Inspector Edward McCann, of Chicago, to-day, and in a letter urged Governor Deneen to make a complete investigation of the charges that McCann was convicted in Chicago of accepting bribes from resort keepers in the city of Chicago, and of his subsequent fight against McCann was almost entirely that of inmates and keepers of resorts.

The letter to the Governor was read before the committee on the investigation of the charges that McCann was convicted in Chicago of accepting bribes from resort keepers in the city of Chicago, and of his subsequent fight against McCann was almost entirely that of inmates and keepers of resorts.

Mr. Roosevelt asserted that while police commissioner of New York he had learned how far criminals would go to bring dishonor and disgrace on the officials who had courage enough to enforce the law against them.

Chairman Eckhart, of the pardon board, said a decision would be announced later.

ANDREWS MAKES PROTEST

Objects to Listing of North Carolina and Mississippi Bonds on Exchange.

New York, April 25.—Edward L. Andrews, of this city, who has been identified with the Japanese committee of bondholders, has written a letter to the New York Stock Exchange authorities protesting against the listing of proposed bonds of the States of Mississippi and North Carolina.

Mr. Andrews declared that the listing of these bonds would be a disgrace to the exchange, and that he would not buy them. He also declared that he would not sell them.

WAR IS "UNTHINKABLE"

Nothing in Relations Between United States and Japan to Disturb Peace.

New York, April 25.—Philander C. Kellogg, Secretary of State, today declared that the Japanese declaration of Congressman William Sulzer and Seth Low were the principal speakers at the recently held annual dinner of the American Asiatic Society, held here last night. One hundred and twenty-five members, including a sprinkling of Japanese, attended, and there were cheers when Kellogg spoke of the relations between this country and Japan as "unthinkable."

Seth Low, president of the society, and Kellogg, president of the President Taft, Senator Lodge, James Bryce, the British ambassador, and Andrew Carnegie and others. All expressed the sentiment that nothing was to be feared from Japan and the United States to disturb their peace.

FIFTEEN BODIES RECOVERED

Work of Rescue Continues at Off Mine.

Elk Garden, W. Va., April 25.—Fifteen bodies had been recovered from the Off Mine, No. 20, of the Davis Coal and Coke Company, to-night. Eight of the twenty-three bodies buried in the collapse of the roof of the mine in yesterday's explosion are still partially buried, although five of them were in sight of the rescuers to-night, when they had to desist because of a gaseous condition.

Bureau of Mines at Pittsburgh, with two of its assistants, was overcome by gas, notwithstanding the fact that the mine was being worked by a system of ventilation. All three were revived by physicians.

Of the fifteen recovered, two were so blackened and charred they were unrecognizable.

FIGHT MAY END IN PARTY BREAK

Republicans Near Crisis
in Contest Over
Committees.

DEMANDS MADE BY INSURGENTS

If Not Satisfied in Caucus They
Will Carry Matter to Floor of
Senate, and Leaders Admit
This Will Bring About
an Absolute
Split.

Washington, D. C., April 25.—Differences between the Regular and Insurgent Republican Senators over the organization of committees appears far from being halted, and a caucus, called for to-morrow afternoon to consider the assignments agreed upon by the Committee on Committees, may develop an absolute party break. Two sessions of the committee were held to-day, and the Regulars positively declined to meet insurgent demands, which they declared to be unreasonable.

The Regulars have a large majority in the caucus, and it is not improbable that the insurgents may carry their demands to the floor of the Senate, which leaders in both factions admit would bring about a party split.

Four points of difference remain to be settled. La Follette wants to go on Interstate Commerce; Cummins, on Finance; Brewster, on Foreign Relations; and Bourne, on Appropriations.

It is stated to-night that the demand for places on these committees will be rejected. The Regulars insist that they have given the insurgents everything to which they are entitled under the rules laid down—that of less of service, which gives to this minority the choice of a large number of important places.

Charge Against Regulars.

Insurgent Republicans charge that the Regulars are packing the Finance and Interstate Commerce Committees, the first named to prevent assaults upon the Payne-Aldrich bill and the principle of high protection, and the latter to keep railroad legislation out of the hands of insurgents, whom they claim have made studies of this subject. They insist that they are fighting for an opportunity to impress their views upon the policies of the government on the great questions connected with the tariff and the regulation of the railroads.

What the outcome will be in the contest to-morrow is not clear. The Regulars declared to-night that they would not yield another inch to the insurgents.

In spite of diligent efforts to prevent the disclosure of the assignments as agreed upon by the Committee on Committees it became known that the majority membership of the great committees is as follows:

Appropriations—Cullom, of Wyoming, chairman; Perkins, California; Gallinger, New Hampshire; Curtis, Kansas; Gamble, South Dakota; Smoot, Utah; Wetmore, Rhode Island; Dixon, Montana, and probably Bourne, Oregon.

Finance—Penrose, Pennsylvania; Cullom, Illinois; Lodge, Massachusetts; McCumber, North Dakota; Smoot, Utah; Gallinger, New Hampshire; Clark, Wyoming; Heyburn, Idaho; and La Follette, Wisconsin. The minority members of this committee, which has charge of all tariff bills, will be as follows: Bailey, Texas; Simmons, North Carolina; Stone, Missouri; Kern, Indiana; Williams, Mississippi, and Johnson, Maine.

Foreign Relations—Cullom, Illinois, chairman; Frye, Maine; Lodge, Massachusetts; Smith, Michigan; Root, New York; Borah, Idaho; Burton, Ohio; Sutherland, Utah, and one place to be filled.

Interstate Commerce—Clapp, Minnesota, chairman; Cullom, Illinois; Crane, Massachusetts; Nixon, Nevada; Cummins, Iowa; Oliver, Pennsylvania; Townsend, Michigan, and Lippitt, Rhode Island.

Judiciary—Clark, Wyoming, chairman; Nelson, Minnesota; Dillingham, Vermont; Sutherland, Utah; Brandegee, Connecticut; Borah, Idaho; Root, New York; Cummins, Iowa, and Brown, Nebraska.

Many changes will take place in the chairmanships of other committees. The entire committee slate, including Democratic places, will be presented to the Senate Thursday.

CHARLES WERTHEIMER DEAD

Well-Known Collector of Pictures and Art.

London, April 25.—Charles Wertheimer, the well-known collector of pictures and objects of art, died here to-day. An extraordinary burglary was committed in February, 1907, at the Wertheimer residence, in Park Lane. The total loss was estimated at \$200,000. Among the stolen pictures, the burglars carried off the Gainsborough portrait of Nancy Parsons and the portrait of Hon. Mrs. Charles Yorke, by Sir Joshua Reynolds, as well as other valuable pictures. Subsequently a Clapham art dealer was sentenced to seven years' penal servitude, as the instigator of the robbery.

Mr. Wertheimer was one of the best known art dealers in the world.

HIGHEST BUILDING IN WORLD

Plans Filed for Structure in New York

to Stand 750 Feet in Height.

New York, April 25.—Plans were filed here to-day by the Broadway Park Place Company for the construction of a new building in the world's highest building in the world. The new building will stand 750 feet. There will be thirty stories in the main building and an additional twenty-five in the tower—fifty-five in all.

The highest building in the world is the Metropolitan tower, 700 feet three inches, and the second highest is the Singer tower, 612 feet. The Eiffel tower, a skeleton-steel structure, is not reckoned a building.

FREE LIST BILL ROUGHLY HANDLED

Republicans Character-
ize It as "Political
Soothing Syrup."

MANN LEADS IN GENERAL ATTACK

Democrats Make No Attempt to
Reply to Speeches Assailing
Measure—Senate Regulars
Preparing to Oppose "Sop"
to Farmers—Means
Long Session.

Washington, D. C., April 25.—The Democratic free list bill, characterized by the Republicans on the Ways and Means Committee as "political soothing syrup," was roughly handled in the House of Representatives this afternoon by its political enemies on the Republican side.

Mr. Underwood, Democratic chairman of the Ways and Means Committee, introduced it to the House in an hour's speech, shortly after the session convened at noon. Then it was left to the merces of Representative Mann, of Illinois, leader of the Republican side, and the things Mr. Mann said about it gave both sides of the House food for much debate, and occasion for much comment and criticism.

Mr. Mann declared that the free list bill was drawn inaccurately, indefinitely, and with such general language that it might be stretched to include almost half of the imports on which the United States now collect duties or revenue.

The free list bill puts agricultural implements "of any kind and description" on the free list. Mr. Mann expressed his belief that the bill was intended to include the free entry of saws, axes, forks, garden hose, hay knives and almost everything else that a farmer, horticulturist, gardener or tiller of the soil ever uses.

Premium on Foreign Labor.

He said the bill was so drawn that it would admit free the leather from which the farmer's shoes were made but would exclude that from which his wife's shoes were made. It put a premium on foreign labor, he said, by permitting these special kinds of leather to come in free, when they were partly made in America.

In putting agricultural implements on the free list, said Mr. Mann, the Democrats would let the International Harvester Company dump into the United States the implements it made with foreign labor in its factories in France, Germany, Russia and Canada.

"These products will be sold here," he said, "not at lower prices, but at the same price, and yet the result would be that they would be made by foreign labor."

Chairman Underwood and other Democrats did not attempt a reply to the general attack upon the bill made by Minority Leader Mann.

Mr. Gardner, of Massachusetts, attacked the measure and the Democratic policy of promising to "reduce the cost of living without reducing wages paid in the United States." He asserted that in putting articles on the free list the Democrats had discriminated against the farmers and manufacturers of the Northern States, while leaving protective duties on tobacco, sugar, rice, oranges and other articles produced in the Southern States.

Measure Advocated.

Messrs. Adams of Indiana; Russell, of Missouri; and Adamson, of Georgia, spoke in favor of the measure. Mr. Adamson declared that after Mr. Mann's attack upon the bill, he had gone to Chairman Underwood to see if they could not call a Democratic caucus and fix up the measure; but that Mr. Underwood had assured him the bill was all right.

Will Be Fought to Senate.

Washington, D. C., April 25.—The high tariff Republicans in the Senate are branding themselves against action on the "farmers' free list" tariff bill at this session. That measure is to be fought in committee and on the floor of the Senate—fought to a standstill if the high tariff men can have their way.

Canadian reciprocity—yes; they will not be able to stop that measure, back-biting assistance as it is. But they propose to stop the tariff bill.

"But the farmers' free list is designed to make Canadian reciprocity acceptable to protectionists," it is claimed, whereupon the high tariff forces reply that they are not concerned in making it acceptable, but, on the contrary, would like to see it passed without the compensatory suit of removal of duties on manufactured goods.

Angling for Rural Vote.

The high tariff Republicans count upon arousing the resentment of the farmers against reciprocity. Some of them are angling for the rural vote.

(Continued on Second Page.)

COMMON HERITAGE OF TWO NATIONS

Anniversary of Publica-
tion of King James
Version of Bible.

ITS EFFECT ON AMERICAN IDEALS

Letters Read at Notable Gather-
ing in New York From King
George of England and Pres-
ident Taft—Addresses by
Ambassador Bryce and
Others.

New York, April 25.—Letters from King George of England and President Taft were read at Carnegie Hall to-night at a notable gathering in celebration of the three hundredth anniversary of the publication of the King James Version of the English Bible. The King congratulated the people of this country on "their share in this, our common heritage," and President Taft wrote that "the Bible's spirit has influenced American ideals in life and laws and government."

The Rt. Rev. David H. Greer, Bishop of the Episcopal Diocese of New York, presided at the ceremony, which was held under the auspices of the American Bible Society. James Bryce, the British ambassador, read the King's letter and delivered an address. King George, in his special message, said:

"I rejoice that America and England are commemorating the publication, three hundred years ago, of that version of the Holy Scriptures which has so long held its own among English-speaking people."

"Its creation in our homes has done more perhaps than anything else on earth to promote among old and young the moral and religious welfare on either side of the Atlantic."

"The version which bears King James' name is so clearly interwoven in the history of British and American life that it is right we should thank God for it together."

He congratulated the President and people of the United States for their share in this common heritage.

Letter From Taft.

"The White House, March 7, 1911.

"To the Tercentenary Celebration of the Publication of the King James Version of the English Bible."

"I desire to express my deep interest in the recognition which is being taken in this country of the notable event which marks the three hundredth anniversary of the publication of the King James Version of the English Bible."

"The publication of the version of the Holy Scriptures in 1611 associates it with the early history of the English people upon this continent. It became at once the Bible of our American forefathers. The English language has given shape to its classic literature. Its spirit has influenced American ideals in life, and laws and government."

"I trust that this celebration may continue and deepen the influence of the Bible upon the people of the republic, and that the American people may be able to find in it a source of strength and inspiration."

After delivering the King's message, Ambassador Bryce spoke of the effect of the translation upon the English-speaking race. He said in part:

"The Bible, even when we meet to commemorate was, like most great things, no sudden achievement of a single gifted scholar, but the mature fruit of a long and patient labor which had been long ripening in the minds of our ancestors."

English Bible before King James' time, because it was in the seventeenth century the only book which all the people knew, and all the people loved, and our ancestors in that century and the next were so simple to other countries in their love of freedom and their willingness to sacrifice for it. It was the Bible which gave to the world the idea of freedom and justice, and it is not largely due to the stimulus they received from the Bible that the world has known freedom, and from the sense that freedom, like other gifts of God, is to be used with a sense of responsibility.

"Let us hope that the year we commemorate as the anniversary of a great event in our religious history may also be a year in which the world will see a solemn renunciation of war as a means of settling their disputes was made by two mighty and kindred nations, grateful to God for the light, more precious than the wealth and the power which he has given, and grateful also for the peace of nearly a century, which has subsisted between them."

SECOND BODY RECOVERED

Authorities Still Puzzled Over Depos-
ing of Young Women in Spa Creek.

New York, April 25.—The bodies of two young women, who were found in Spa Creek, gave up the second of the bodies in the dual mystery that has baffled the local authorities for nearly two weeks.

The bodies of the two young women were found in Spa Creek, and the authorities are still puzzled over the mystery.

NO REAL PROGRESS MADE

Peace Commission Discusses Certain Phases of Tentative Terms.

El Paso, Tex., April 25.—The peace mission met again to-day behind closed doors and discussed certain phases of the tentative terms laid down by the government.

General Madero said that he expected to learn the name of the government's envoy or envoys soon. Until this is done no real progress can be made, except that the revolutionary leaders may reach a clear understanding of the situation.

"Social Call as Mexicans."

Washington, D. C., April 25.—"Before departing for Juarez, Mexico, in response to a summons from Francisco I. Madero, Jr., to participate in the gathering of insurrecto leaders, prior to the formal peace conference that are to be held at some neutral point in Mexico, with envoys from the Mexican government, Dr. Francisco Vasquez Gomez, head of the revolutionists' agency here to-day, and the Mexican ambassador, Señor Manuel de Zamacona.

They met, it was explained, not as official representatives, but merely to pay a social call as Mexicans."

There was a cordial handshake and a salute to the revolutionists, and then neither would say a word about the subject had been discussed, both expressed an optimistic disposition toward future conditions in Mexico. The incident is regarded as an indication of the belief of both men that peace in Mexico is near at hand, for in the troubled times the revolutionists are celebrating the signing of the armistice, the representatives of Federal and provisional governments of course kept a distance apart.

Dr. Gomez declared to-day that the meeting place of the proposed peace conferences had not yet been decided.

New Influence at Work.

Mexico City, April 25.—Notwithstanding officials continued mute on the formal acceptance of the armistice, it is said, news that the War Department had issued orders to control the territory to observe the requirements of the armistice signed Sunday.

A rumor is doing the rounds that the hear on Francisco Madero's side, the interest of peace, through the sending to San Antonio by the Spiritualistic Society, which Madero is a member of, of an emissary, Señor Gomez, of Regal Fernandez, Gueli, Mexican consul in Baltimore.

It is believed that the movement continues keen. While many appear to be skeptical, a general belief seems to prevail that the chances are even that a permanent peace agreement will be reached.

PROMINENT MEN ATTEND

Meeting of American Society of International Law Will Be Notable.

Washington, April 25.—Eminent authorities in international law will participate in the discussions at the fifth annual meeting of the American Society of International Law, which will be held here to-day, Friday and Saturday.

The president of the society, Professor James F. Byrnes, of the University of Chicago, will deliver the opening address. Other speakers will include Professor Charles H. Johnson, of the University of Illinois; Professor Frederick Van Dyne, of the University of Wisconsin; Professor Edward Elliott, of the University of California; and Professor J. W. Garner, of the University of Minnesota.

This discussion will be continued Saturday, led by Professor N. Dwight Harris, of Northwestern University, and Samuel B. Crandall, of Washington, D. C.

President Taft and Chief Justice William D. Brandeis will attend the meeting, which will conclude the proceedings Saturday night, the speakers including the ambassador, Sir Charles Fitzpatrick, Chief Justice of Canada; Judge Martin A. Knapp, of the Commerce Court, and Representative David J. Foster, of Vermont.

BOOKS BRING HIGH PRICES

Americans Continue to Bid in Cream of Offerings in Rare Book Collection.

New York, April 25.—American bidders continued to take the cream of the offerings at the second day of the collection of the late Robert Hoe's rare book collection, which was held at the New York Public Library to-day.

The highest price reached was \$9,000, at which the original edition of William Shakespeare's "The Tempest" was sold to George D. Smith, of New York, for Henry E. Huntington, of California. The first French edition of a Boccaccio work, which Mr. Hoe acquired for \$1,000, was sold to Smith for \$7,000.

Miss Belle Green, librarian for J. Pierpont Morgan, paid \$3,500 for a copy of "The Marriage of Heaven and Hell," by Blake.

One of the most startling jumps in value was taken by William Cullen Bryant's press proof of the "Embarco," which Mr. Hoe bought in 1888 for \$24, and which was sold to Wallace to-day for \$2,350.

A romance written by Louis de Vigny, and addressed to Madame Juliette, whom he married in 1802, was sold for \$1,725. This work, of which three editions are known to exist, was bought by Mr. Hoe for 6,000 francs. Napoleon Bonaparte caused the edition to be destroyed, but three copies were preserved.

LABOR OFFICIAL RESIGNS

Characteristics Members of Cutters' Association "Ingr